

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1836.

[WHOLE No. 64.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Mr. SOUTHARD presented the petition of Charles G. Hunter, of the navy, praying to be paid for the time he was suspended from duty; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. KENT presented the petition of the representative of the late Lieutenant John Trueman of the revolutionary army; the petition of the representatives of the late Lieutenant Goldsborough of the revolutionary army; and the petition of the widow and son of the late Luke Merryman, a soldier of the revolutionary army, severally praying for the commutation of half pay and bounty land; which were referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. SWIFT submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to cause to be surveyed the most eligible site for fortifications on Lake Champlain, near the province of Lower Canada, suitable for the defence of the commerce of said lake, within the United States; and that he cause to be made the proper estimates of the expense necessary for the erection and arming such fortifications, and that he make report thereof to the Senate at the next session of Congress.

Mr. PORTER submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for an equitable settlement of the claims of the late John Hudrey of Louisiana, for his services and advances for the defence of New Orleans in 1814 and 1815; and that the documents on the files of the Senate in relation to that subject be referred to the same committee.

On motion of Mr. BENTON the fortification bill was then taken up and read; after which Mr. B. addressed the Senate in an exposition of the principles and objects of the bill; and when he concluded,

Mr. PRESTON referred to some amendments he intended to propose, relative to the provision for steam-batteries, and to the provisions for the fortifications for which surveys and estimates have not yet been made.

The Senate then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

The CHAIR communicated a report from the State Department, on the petition of Janet Taylor, niece and legal representative of Com. John Paul Jones, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 1st instant; and

On motion of Mr. KING, of Georgia, it was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. TOMLINSON,

The Committee on pensions was discharged from the further consideration of the memorial in behalf of the widow and children of Major Dade, who was killed in a late action with the Indians in Florida, and those who served under him; and the same was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of General William Eaton deceased, was read a third time and passed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill making appropriations for the fortifications of the United States.

Mr. BENTON addressed the Senate in support of the bill, making various explanations in addition to those made yesterday; after which

Mr. PRESTON followed in reply in a speech of considerable length; and after some further remarks from Mr. Benton, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The resolution submitted by Mr. SWIFT, directing the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made of a site for a fortification on Lake Champlain, was considered.

Mr. PRESTON moved that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, which was agreed to.

The Senate took up the fortification bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, as the unfinished business of yesterday, which was discussed by Messrs. PRESTON, CLAY, BENTON and SHEPLEY; the bill was then laid on the table until Monday next.

After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29.

The CHAIR communicated a report from the Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 15th inst., showing the effective force of the army; which was ordered to be printed.

Also a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a chart of the topographical survey and soundings of Bridgeport harbor, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 11th inst.

Also a report from the Secretary of War made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 16th inst., together with the Journal of Col. Dodge of his expedition into the Indian country.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

Mr. LINN submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of converting the arsenal at St. Louis, Missouri, into an arsenal of construction.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

Mr. WALL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which had been referred the bill from the House providing for the payment of militia and volunteer corps called into the service of the United States, reported the same with several amendments, which were read and concurred in, and by general consent the bill was then considered as in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

Mr. DAVIS submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the appointment of Chaplains for the army of the United States.

The bill from the House authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer a part of the appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida to the credit of subsistence, was read twice and referred.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

The CHAIR communicated a report from the Navy Department, transmitting a statement of the contracts made by the Navy Commissioners for the last year.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer a part of the appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida to the credit of subsistence, were severally read the third time and passed.

The following bill was read the second time and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading:

The bill making appropriations for deepening the bar, and for the construction of a dry dock at Pensacola.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

Mr. BLACK, from the Committee on Naval Affairs to which had been referred the petition of the legal representatives of the late Capt. Charles C. B. Thomson, reported a bill for their relief; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

The following bill was read the third time and passed: The bill making appropriations for deepening the bar and constructing a dry dock at Pensacola.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Mr. KING of Alabama also presented the memorial of a company about to construct a railroad from Mobile to Pascagoula, praying for a donation of the public land over which the road is to pass, and offering in consideration of such grant, to transport on the said road the United States mail, and the troops and munitions of war of the United States, when necessary, free of expense for thirty years: referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

CONTINUED.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON then added the following section to the bill, which was agreed to:

SEC. 6. "Be it further enacted, That the volunteers and militia mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this act,

called into service before its passage, and who are directed to be paid, shall embrace those only ordered into service by the commanding General, or the Governors of States and of the Territory of Florida, under authority from the War Department, for repressing the hostilities of the Florida Indians."

Mr. HAWES then offered the following amendment: "And be it further enacted, That the officers to be provided for in this act, shall not exceed the number of officers attached to companies or regiments in the infantry service of the United States."

Messrs. R. M. JOHNSON, WHITE of Florida, and WHITTLESEY objected to this amendment.

Mr. HAWES then modified his amendment by the following proviso: "Provided, it shall not be in violation of the laws of the States or Territories, from which such troops may be called."

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON objected to the whole proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Hawes,) as he was confident that the authorities of the States and Territories, from which the troops would be drawn, would make provision for the number of officers to be sent, and that they would not send more than were actually required.

Mr. HAWES said his amendment provided that the officers were to be paid agreeably to the laws of the States and Territories from which they were drawn. He was for having more fighting men, and fewer officers.

Mr. WHITTLESEY did not believe that House to be the only place where patriotism was to be found. He believed the States and Territories would make ample provision to secure the United States from any danger of paying more officers than were necessary.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON hoped gentlemen would allow the question to be taken, as it was highly important that the bill should be passed with the least possible delay.

Mr. WHITE, of Florida, hoped the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. HAWES) would withdraw his amendment. He was satisfied that there would not be more officers than the laws of the States and Territories called for.

Mr. HAWES' amendment was then disagreed to.

On motion of Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The amendments were then concurred in by the House, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

Mr. PARKER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Spencer C. Gist; which was read twice and committed.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bills, which were read twice and committed:

A bill to establish an arsenal of construction in the State of North Carolina;

A bill for the erection of a national armory on the western waters.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

On motion of Mr. HAMER,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an arsenal of depot and repair for the public arms, at some suitable point in the State of Ohio.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the erection of a light-house on Lake Ponchartrain, at the mouth of the bayou St. John, in the State of Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. GARLAND, of Louisiana,

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting some measure for testing the utility of a discovery made by Col. Charles Morgan, of the parish of Point Coupee, Louisiana, for preventing dry rot in timber, for which he has obtained a patent.

On motion of Mr. GARLAND, of Louisiana,

Resolved, That the account of Lieut. Washington Seawell against the United States, and the documents in support thereof, herewith presented, be referred to the Committee of Claims with instructions to inquire into the expediency of paying the same.

On motion of Mr. JONES, of Michigan,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriation for the improvement of the crossing at the ferry on the river Wisconsin, on the military road between Prairie du Chien and Fort Winnebago, either by a bridge

across said river, or otherwise as may appear most expedient. And that the said committee also inquire into the expediency of providing for the construction of a military road from Milwaukee on Root river, on Lake Michigan, to the Mississippi river, in the Territory of Michigan. Also, for the construction of military roads from Fort Des Moines, through Des Moines and Du Buque counties, to Cassville and Prairie du Chien. Also, for military roads from the Blue Mound, to the nearest navigable point on the Mississippi river, by the most eligible route, from Cassville, to intersect the military road, leading from Prairie du Chien to Fort Winnebago, and from Cassville to Galena, on the most eligible routes.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. MILLER in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836.

The question pending was the motion of Mr. BELL to reduce the item for the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, one half, viz: from \$67,000 to \$33,500.

Mr. THOMPSON, of South Carolina, addressed the house, and before he concluded, gave way to

Mr. WISE, on whose motion the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer a part of the appropriation for suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida, to the credit of subsistence; which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time; and subsequently the bill was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bills; which were read twice and committed:

A bill to fix the pay of the officers of the national armories; and

A bill to provide for the better protection of the western frontier.

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made an adverse report on the bill from the Senate, for the relief of Captain Augustus A. Nicholson.

Mr. JARVIS, from the same committee, reported a bill making appropriations for removing the bar at the mouth of Pensacola bay, and for constructing an hydraulic dock, or an inclined plane, at Pensacola; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. JARVIS, from the same committee, reported the following resolution, which, by consent, was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to cause a course of experiments to be instituted, for the purpose of ascertaining the efficiency and testing the safety of the medium or light guns of the navy, and of comparing their effect with the guns for which they were proposed to be substituted.

Mr. GRANTLAND, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Dudley Walker, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. WHITTLESEY, from the Committee on Claims reported a bill granting half pay to the widows and orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died or shall hereafter die in the military service of the United States, in certain cases; read twice and committed.

NAVAL SERVICE BILL.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. MILLER in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836.

The question pending was the motion of Mr. BELL to reduce the item for the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, one half viz: from \$67,000, \$33,500.

Mr. THOMPSON, of South Carolina, resumed his remarks begun yesterday, and concluded.

Mr. EVANS obtained the floor, but gave way to

Mr. CAMBRELENG, on whose motion the committee took up and considered the bill making appropriations for payment of revolutionary and other pensions for the year 1836.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

Mr. HANNEGAN rose and remarked that he had seen with regret a settled determination on the part of the majority of the House to resist any attempt to expose the

abuses of the Military Academy at West Point. He warned the house that they could not smother the truth, and that, one way or another, the facts should be made known.

Here Mr. H. was loudly called to order, both by the Chair and several members, and he moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of offering the following resolution; which was read for information:

Resolved, That the report of the Select Committee appointed during the last Congress to investigate the affairs of the West Point Military Academy, be withdrawn from the files, and that ten thousand copies thereof be printed.

Mr. H. again rose, and was again called to order. He said it was easy to teach a starling to cry order, but he desired to have the yeas and nays; which motion he hoped was in order.

The yeas and nays were accordingly ordered.

Mr. BROWN begged leave to make an inquiry of the Chair.

The CHAIR informed the gentleman the question was not debatable.

Mr. BROWN said he did not desire to discuss the question; he only wished to know whether the report of the select committee, to which the resolution referred, had ever been received by the House?

The CHAIR replied that he could not answer the question. It was a report made by a committee at the last Congress.

Mr. WHITTLESEY inquired if the motion was intended to suspend the rules generally, so as to set aside the ordinary business of the day?

Mr. HANNEGAN explained, that his motion contemplated only an application to the morning hour.

The question was then taken, and decided as follows: yeas 112, nays 83.

So the House refused to suspend the rules, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

Mr. CARTER submitted the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies over one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House, such information as may be in his possession in relation to the different sites or location of iron ore fit for casting military and naval ordnance; and also his opinion and views on the policy and expediency of instituting a survey of the different sections of the United States, to ascertain the location or sites of such iron ore fit for such purposes.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

Mr. HANNEGAN moved a suspension of the rules, for the purpose of offering the following resolution, which was read from the Clerk's table. Mr. H. remarked that he did not expect many votes in favor of it from gentlemen who were in the habit of having their sons, brothers, and kinsmen, educated at West Point.

Resolved, That the report of the Select Committee appointed during the last Congress to investigate the affairs of the West Point Military Academy, be withdrawn from the files, and that ten thousand copies thereof be printed.

Mr. H. asked for the yeas and nays on his motion to suspend, which the House refused to order, and the motion was negatived without a count.

THURSDAY, March 10, 1836. SEMINOLE HOSTILITIES.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON asked the consent to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of considering certain amendments of the Senate, to a bill from the House entitled an "Act for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States."

Mr. J. briefly explained that the amendments in question provided for the appointment of three additional paymasters of the army, a measure proposed in a bill already reported from the Military Committee of the House.

Mr. CAMBRELENG asked the gentleman from Kentucky to withdraw the motion for the present, as he wished to make a report from the Committee of Ways and Means, connected with the same subject.

Mr. JOHNSON assented, and Mr. C. asked the consent of the House to make the report indicated by him.

Mr. BOON wished to amend the motion, so as to enable the standing committees of the House to report generally.

The CHAIR said it was not then in order to make that motion.

Mr. CAMBRELENG then asked the consent of the House, briefly explaining that the report was an additional appropriation of \$500,000 for repressing the hostilities of the Indians in Florida, which was imperiously required from the

fact, that the funds already appropriated were exhausted, and drafts were constantly coming in, which could not be paid.

Mr. BOND objected, and

Mr. CAMBRELENG then moved to suspend the rules, which was agreed to without a count; and

Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making a further appropriation for the repression of Indian hostilities in Florida; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON then moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of considering the amendments from the Senate to the bill providing for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States, &c., and also the bill just reported.

Objection being made,

Mr. CAMBRELENG moved a suspension of the rules, which was agreed to, and the motion of Mr. JOHNSON being also concurred in,

The House accordingly went into committee, Mr. MASON of Virginia in the Chair, on the foregoing bills.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill from the House, to provide for the payment of volunteers and militia received into the service of the United States, were first considered.

After a brief explanation by Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, the amendments were concurred in, with the exception of that which provided for the appointment of three additional paymasters of the army.

Upon adopting the latter amendment, Mr. UNDERWOOD called for a count, when

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON urged the necessity of adopting the amendment, as required by the public service.

After a few remarks from Messrs. DUNLAP, CAMBRELENG, WARD, R. M. JOHNSON, and WILLIAMS, of N. C.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and there appeared—yeas 50, nays 61: no quorum voting,

Mr. ADAMS moved that the committee rise and report that fact to the House; which was negatived.

Tellers were then appointed, and the amendment was concurred in—ayes 72, nays 59.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON said it appeared that this Florida war was to be made a pretext for the appointment of three additional permanent paymasters.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky, rose to explain. It was not on account of the war in Florida that this amendment had been made. For the last two years the Paymaster General had urged upon Congress the absolute necessity for an increase in the number of paymasters.

Mr. C. JOHNSON moved to amend the amendment by providing that the three additional paymasters should hold their offices for one year and no longer.

After some remarks from Messrs. R. M. JOHNSON, SMITH, MANN of N. Y., WHITE of Florida, UNDERWOOD, PARKER, CAMBRELENG, DUNLAP, ANTHONY, C. JOHNSON, FRENCH, J. Q. ADAMS, and LANE,

The amendment of Mr. CAVE JOHNSON was then agreed to without a count.

Mr. MCKAY said a few words in explanation of the amendment, which was merely to change the tenure of office to one year.

The amendment of the Senate, as amended, was then non-concurred in.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Ky., then moved a reconsideration of the vote of the committee concurring in the first amendment of the Senate, providing for the appointment of three additional paymasters, which was agreed to, and the amendment of the Senate was non-concurred in.

A further amendment providing for the appointment and pay of the clerks, was then non-concurred in, and that part of the title of the bill setting forth the provision for the additional paymasters, was then stricken out, and the bill was then laid aside.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the committee took up and considered the bill making further appropriations for the repression of Indian hostilities in Florida.

The committee then rose, and the two foregoing bills were reported to the House.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of the Whole on the last bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time to-morrow.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill providing for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States, agreed to in Committee of the Whole, were concurred in by the House; and the House also concurred with the Committee of the Whole in their disagreement to the other amendments of the Senate.

FRIDAY, March 11.

The following bill from the Senate was read twice and committed:

A bill making appropriations for deepening the bar, and for the construction of a dry dock at Pensacola.

MONDAY, March 14.

The House proceeded to consider the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New York, on the subject of the organization of the militia, presented on a former day by Mr. GILLET, who moved to refer them to the Committee on the Militia, with the following instructions:

"To inquire into the expediency of so altering the laws relating to the militia as to provide:

1st. That all free white, able-bodied male citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and forty-five years of age, shall be enrolled in the militia.

2d. That of the persons so enrolled, all who are under twenty-seven years of age, shall once in each year, be called out, for a period not less than six days, and remain under arms during that period, with the view of improvement in military discipline, and martial exercise, and such persons to be minute men, and first called upon in case of insurrection, or invasion.

3d. That the persons who are so called out, and remain under arms, shall receive a reasonable compensation for their time.

4th. That the Government of the United States shall furnish at proper depositories, for the use of the persons thus called out, all needful tents, arms, and accoutrements.

5th. That there shall be deposited at the proper points on the frontiers and seaboard, all necessary and proper arms, including brass cannon, and accoutrements, and ammunition, to supply the enrolled militia when called into actual service, in defence of the country."

Mr. GILLET addressed the House at some length on the subjects embraced in the proposed instructions.

Mr. HAMER understood that this whole subject was already before the Committee on the Militia, and before he was called upon to vote instructions for that committee to report, he desired an opportunity of examining them.

Mr. GILLET explained that the instructions extended no further than to direct the committee to inquire.

Mr. HAMER was about to move to have them laid on the table and printed; but as they did not instruct the committee to report, he would not press the motion.

Mr. GLASCOCK, as chairman of the committee on Militia Affairs, stated that all the facts sought to be inquired into and embraced in the instructions intended to be given to that committee, were already before that committee. He had, however, no objection himself to the adoption of the resolution. All the bills hitherto reported to that House, at former sessions, and which, unfortunately, had never been acted on, were also then in possession of the committee.

After some further remarks from Mr. G.

Mr. HALEY moved the following amendment, to come in as an additional instruction to the instructions of Mr. Gillet:

"And that the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of paying the militia of the United States, when called out for military exercise, inspection, and review, as now organized."

Mr. H. explained that he introduced the amendment at this time in order that the committee, before reporting the bill, might be in possession of the views of others in relation to the subject. He was of opinion that the militia ought to be paid. The Government found ways and means to pay every body else who performed any duty with the single exception of the militia. They compelled the militia to perform services for three or four days in the year, subjected them to fine and imprisonment for neglect of duty, and all for nothing.

Mr. LINCOLN opposed the amendment at some length, and was in favor of the instructions of the gentleman from New York. He was entirely opposed to any provision for paying the militia, as it would tend to degrade the character of the free-born citizen of this country, and assimilate him to the mercenary tools of despotic tyrants. He designated the proposition as in effect nothing more nor less than one to get rid of the surplus revenue. Mr. L. bestowed a high eulogium upon the character of the militia, citing various instances of their conduct, and hoped a measure would be introduced for its better organization.

At one o'clock the SPEAKER announced the special order, being the consideration of the appropriation bills; but on motion of

Mr. EVANS, the House suspended the rules, for the purpose of proceeding with the call for petitions and memorials—ayes 112, noes not counted.

Mr. GLASCOCK moved that the subject be laid on the table and printed, which was agreed to.

The bill making further appropriation for suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida, was read the third time.

Mr. STORER said he did not rise to oppose the bill, but merely to ask for some light on the subject.

Mr. CAMBRELENG called for the reading of a letter from the Secretary of War, which, he remarked, could probably be satisfactory to the gentleman from Ohio.

The letter of the Secretary of War was then read, and the bill passed.

Mr. RUSSELL presented the petition of Platt Halstead, and others, inhabitants of the county of Essex, in the State of New York, praying an appropriation for constructing a military or public road from Whitehall to Plattsburgh, in the State of New York; also the petition of George Burnett and others, inhabitants of the county of Washington, in the State of New York, praying an appropriation for the construction of the aforesaid road; also the petition of the inhabitants of the counties of Clinton and Essex, in the State of New York, praying the like appropriation for the aforesaid object; also the petition of C. F. Hammond, and others, inhabitants of the said counties of Clinton and Essex, in said State of New York, praying the like appropriation for the aforesaid object.

Mr. HANNEGAN presented the memorial of Major James H. Hook, asking compensation for services rendered in the Subsistence Department; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. McKAY,

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing the coast of the United States, between the Chesapeake and the southern part of Florida to be examined with a view to the selection of one or more sites for the establishment of navy yard or yards.

On motion of Mr. WHITE of Kentucky,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national road, leading from Portsmouth in the State of Ohio, by way of Prestonsburg and Pikeville in the State of Kentucky, through Virginia, Tennessee, and to the southwest extremity of Lirville mountain in the State of North Carolina; and that the reconnaissance and survey of said route, executed in 1831, by Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Long, Topographical Engineer, be referred to said committee.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation.

On motion of Mr. WHITE of Florida,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House the report of Major J. D. Graham, and the documents referred to in said report, upon the examination of the route of a railroad from Pensacola to Columbus, in Georgia.

TUESDAY, March 15.

NAVAL SERVICE BILL.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the House pursuant to the special order of the 26th January, then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. MILLER in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836.

The question pending was the motion of Mr. BELL.

Mr. EVANS, who was entitled to the floor, spoke at considerable length and concluded his remarks a few minutes before 4 o'clock; when on motion of

Mr. CHAMBERS of Kentucky, the Committee rose and reported progress; and, on motion of Mr. MILLER,

The House then adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENT.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

With statement showing the effective force of the Army, and the pay and emoluments of each grade, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

February 29, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report of the Adjutant General, showing the effective force of the Army, and a statement exhibiting the pay and emoluments of each grade.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

HON. M. VAN BUREN,

President of the Senate.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Feb. 18, 1836.

SIR: In conformity with your instructions, I herewith respectfully submit a statement exhibiting the "efficient force" of the army, in such form as, it is supposed, will best meet the objects of the Senate's resolution of the 15th instant, which, it is understood, has reference to the number of troops provided by the peace establishment for the protection of the frontiers, and to garrison the forts. Accordingly, the statement includes—

The regiment of dragoons	715 men
The four regiments of artillery	1,988
The seven regiments of infantry	3,598

Total rank and file, including non-commissioned officers,	6,301
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Add the complement of commissioned officers	457
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Aggregate of dragoons, artillery, and infantry	6,758
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From this number (6,301) of men, deduct 550, being the estimated number of recruits now required to fill the rank and file of the army, as, also, 487, reported sick, and the remainder, 5,264, would constitute the actual available force to garrison the 32 regular permanent works which, according to the plan of construction, require 3,238 cannon for their armament, and for the protection of the northern, western, and southern frontiers; i. e., from Houlton, Maine, along the boundary line, north, via the lakes, over to the Mississippi, as far north as Fort Snelling, near the falls of St. Anthony; thence, south, to Fort Leavenworth, situated 430 miles above the mouth of the Missouri; thence, south, 1,200 miles, to New Orleans; and to Fort Towson, 530 miles, up the Red river, near the Texian line.

If it be desired to see the number of general and staff officers, the number of officers of the medical, pay, and purchasing departments, the number of officers of engineers, topographical engineers, and officers of the ordnance, I respectfully cite the official documents accompanying the President's message to Congress, page 56, table A, of document No 1, and also the Army Register, page 30.

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

The Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

Remarks.

1. In order to furnish more specifically the information called for by the Senate's resolution of the 16th instant, respecting the "effective force" of the army, it may be proper to state that, of the 457 officers of dragoons, artillery, and infantry, provided by law, on the 1st of January, about 118 were reported as detached from their respective regiments; of whom 77 were employed in the Ordnance and Engineer departments, at the Military Academy, and on Topographical duty, 18 were on special service, and 23 on recruiting service.

2. From the number of the rank and file provided by law, (6,301,) the following deductions should be made, when considering the "efficient force" of the army, to wit:

The number of men reported sick	487
The vacancies, or the estimated number of recruits required to fill the ranks	550
	1,037

To this amount, (1,037,) the actual "efficient force" is less than the establishment; which leaves the rank and file of the army, at this time, for actual service, not to exceed 5,264.

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

February 18, 1836.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 18, 1836.

Grand aggregate	The regiment of dragoons Four regiments of artillery Seven regiments of infantry		
12	1	4	Colonels.
12	1	4	Lieutenant colonels.
12	1	4	Majors.
116	10	36	Captains.
153	11	72	First lieutenants.
152	10	72	Second lieutenants.
12	1	4	Sergeant majors.
12	1	4	Quartermaster sergeants.
394	40	144	Sergeants.
464	40	144	Corporals.
15	1	14	Principal musicians.
2	2	1	Chief buglers.
20	20	1	Buglers.
212	72	140	Musicians.
10	10	1	Farriers and blacksmiths.
108	108	1	Artificers.
5,052	600	1,512	Privates.
457	34	1,922	Total commissioned.
6,301	715	1,938	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.
6,758	749	2,180	Aggregate.

STATEMENT showing the military force, consisting of dragoons, artillery, and infantry, provided by law for the defence and protection of the maritime, the northern, western and southern frontier.

STATEMENT showing the pay and emoluments of one individual of each grade of the Army.

GRADES.	Pay per annum.	Subsistence per annum.	Servants, for pay & clothing, per annum.	Forage for horses, per annum.	Average assumed cost and value of quarters, per annum.	Average assumed cost and value of fuel, per annum.	Aggregate amount of pay, &c. per annum.	REMARKS.
GENERAL STAFF.								
Major General	\$2,400	\$1,095	\$700	\$672	\$432	\$266 66	\$5,565 66	In addition to pay in the line.
Aid de Camp to Major General	2,288	73	525	192	—	—	553 00	
Brigadier General	1,248	876	—	480	400	185 62	3,714 62	In addition to pay in the line.
Aid de Camp to Brigadier General	240	—	—	192	—	—	432 00	
Adjutant General	1,050	438	398	480	324	193 33	2,913 33	Pay, &c. of Colonel of cavalry.
Inspector General	1,050	438	398	480	324	193 33	2,918 33	Pay, &c. of Colonel of cavalry.
Quartermaster General	1,248	876	525	480	324	206 25	3,659 25	Pay, &c. of Brigadier General.
Quartermaster	720	292	398	384	288	116 66	2,198 66	Pay, &c. of Major of cavalry.
Assistant Quartermaster	240	—	—	192	—	—	432 00	In addition to pay in the line.
Paymaster General	2,500	—	—	—	324	192 50	3,006 50	
Paymaster	600	292	350	288	288	116 66	1,934 66	Pay, &c. of Major of infantry.
Commissary of Purchases	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	3,000 00	
Commissary General of Subsistence	1,050	438	350	384	324	193 33	2,774 33	Pay, &c. of Colonel of ordnance.
Commissary of Subsistence, Major	720	292	398	384	288	116 66	2,198 66	Pay, &c. of Quartermaster.
Commissary of Subsistence	240	—	—	192	—	—	432 00	In addition to pay in the line.
Ass't. Commissary of Subsistence	120	—	—	—	—	—	120 00	In addition to pay in the line.
Military storekeeper	240	—	—	—	—	—	240 00	
Topographical Engineer	480	292	175	—	180	91 33	1,218 33	Not to exceed the pay, &c. of Capt. of inf.
Assistant Topographical Engineer	720	292	398	384	288	116 66	2,193 66	Pay, &c. of Major of cavalry.
Surgeon General	450	292	175	—	144	79 91	1,170 91	Pay, &c. of Captain of infantry.
Surgeon of 10 years faithful service	2,500	—	—	—	324	182 50	3,006 50	
Surgeon under 10 years	600	584	350	288	192	102 08	2,116 08	Pay, &c. of Major, and additional rations.
Ass't. Sur. of 10 years faithful service	600	292	350	288	192	102 08	1,824 08	Pay, &c. of Major.
Assistant Surgeon of 5 years service	450	584	175	192	144	79 91	1,654 91	Pay, &c. of Captain; additional rations, and forage for two horses.
Ass't. Surgeon under 5 years service	480	292	175	192	144	79 91	1,362 91	Pay, &c. of Capt. and forage for two horses.
Prof. of natural & experimental phi.	360	292	175	192	96	63 29	1,178 29	Pay, &c. of 1st Lieutenant, and forage for two horses.
Ass't. Professor of do. do.	720	365	350	288	192	102 08	2,017 08	Military Academy, pay, &c. of Lieutenant Colonel of infantry.
Professor of mathematics	480	292	175	—	144	79 91	1,170 91	Do. pay, &c. of Captain of infantry.
Ass't. Professor of do.	600	292	350	288	192	102 08	1,824 08	Do. pay, &c. of Major of infantry.
Professor of engineering	480	292	175	—	144	79 91	1,170 91	Do. pay, &c. of Captain of infantry.
Ass't. Professor of do.	600	292	350	288	192	102 08	1,824 08	Do. pay, &c. of Major of infantry.
Chaplain and Professor of ethics	600	292	350	288	192	102 08	1,824 08	Do. pay, &c. of Major of infantry.
Teacher of the French language	480	292	175	—	144	79 91	1,170 91	Do. pay, &c. of Captain of infantry.
Teacher of drawing	480	292	175	—	144	79 91	1,170 91	Do. pay, &c. of Captain of infantry.
Cadet	192	146	—	—	—	—	338 00	Do.
Master of the sword	320	—	—	—	—	—	466 00	Do.

NOTES.—Additional rations are included in no case, except to surgeons and assistant surgeons of *ten years' faithful service*, and to them, as grades, they are expressly provided for by law. They are not provided for in any other case as for a grade or for grades, but are authorized "to the commanding officers of each separate post," at the discretion of the President of the United States. When they are allowed to any officer, double the number to which he is entitled in his grade, is the usual allowance, as, for example, to a Major General fifteen per day, equal to \$1,095 per annum; to a Captain four per day, equal to \$292 per annum. Out of about six hundred officers who might be placed in situations to receive additional rations, about one hundred and thirty receive them; the number varies according to the fluctuations of the service.

The average cost and value of quarters and fuel is assumed, because the former either belong to the public, or are hired or commuted where there are no public quarters, and the latter is either purchased or procured by the troops. The calculations in regard to the money value of these allowances are not carried out for the non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c., nor is the money value of their subsistence.

In explanation of the expression "embarrassed and unembarrassed pay, &c." in the aggregate column, it is deemed proper to remark, that officers, to be entitled to the allowances for servants and horses, must keep them in service; for the act of Congress, approved April 24, 1816, section 12, requires that they be "actually kept in service, and hence, to be entitled to receive what is authorized, the officers must incur expenses nearly equal, in some cases more than equal, to what they would receive. Some officers who are entitled to forage, do not receive from the public such allowance,

DRAGOONS.					
Colonel	-	1,080	438	395	480
Lieutenant Colonel	-	900	365	398	384
Major	-	720	292	398	384
Adjutant	-	120	-	-	-
Captain	-	600	292	199	288
Lieut., 1st and 2d and brevet 2d	-	400	292	199	192
Commanding officer of a company	-	120	-	-	-
Sergeant Major	-	192	-	-	-
Quartermaster Sergeant	-	192	-	-	-
Chief Bugler	-	192	-	-	-
First Sergeant	-	180	-	-	-
Sergeant	-	144	-	-	-
Corporal	-	120	-	-	-
Bugler	-	108	-	-	-
Farrier and Blacksmith	-	120	-	-	-
Private	-	96	-	-	-
ENGINEERS, ORDNANCE, ARTILLERY, AND INFANTRY.					
Colonel	-	900	438	350	384
Lieutenant Colonel	-	720	365	350	288
Major	-	600	292	350	288
Adjutant	-	120	-	-	192
Captain	-	480	292	175	-
First Lieutenant	-	360	292	175	-
Second Lieutenant and brevet 2d	-	300	292	175	-
Lieutenants, each	-	120	-	-	-
Commanding officer of a company	-	-	-	-	-
Sergeant Major	-	192	-	-	-
Quartermaster Sergeant	-	192	-	-	-
Principal Musician	-	180	-	-	-
First Sergeant	-	60	-	-	-
Ordinance Sergeant	-	144	-	-	-
Sergeant	-	96	-	-	-
Corporal	-	72	-	-	-
Artificer	-	72	-	-	-
Musician	-	72	-	-	-
Private	-	192	-	-	-
Armorer	-	192	-	-	-
Blacksmith	-	192	-	-	-
Carriage-maker	-	155	-	-	-
Artificer	-	108	-	-	-
Laborer	-	-	-	-	-

because they do not keep the horses to which they are entitled. Quarters and fuel are only allowed when officers are regularly assigned to duty at the places where the allowances are claimed. Officers on leave of absence are not entitled to quarters and fuel.

Transportation of baggage or mileage, is not embraced in this statement, because it is paid only when an officer is travelling under orders.

Sections 21 and 22 of the act of Congress approved March 16, 1802, allow a per diem to officers when travelling, and sitting on general courts martial, which allowance is, also, not included in the statement, because that authorized by the 22d section is to reimburse the extra expenses to which officers are subject in the performance of the duty; and that authorized by the 21st section is for the performance of the duties of judge advocate.

This statement is made out and prepared from the reports of the Paymaster General and Quartermaster General to the Secretary of War, and from other information in my possession, in conformity to the instructions of the Secretary of War.

THO. F. HUNT.

THO. F. HUNT,
Maj. and Ass't. Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON CITY;
THURSDAY,.....MARCH 24, 1836.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—“An Inexperienced Correspondent,” in reply to “Candor,” is received, but deferred for want of room.

“Washington the brave,” shall appear next week.

HENRY J. FOX, Esq : arrived at the seat of Government on Sunday evening 13th inst : in the Railroad line from Baltimore, and was presented to the President, by the Secretary of State, on the 16th inst : as His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

We have inserted in another column, as much of the latest intelligence from Florida as we could possibly find room for ; the particulars would entirely fill our paper.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD.—A board, consisting of Surgeon Zina Pitcher, Assistant Surgeons J. P. Russell and H. S. Hawkins, will assemble at Baltimore this day for the examination of candidates for appointment in the medical staff of the army.

Should Dr. Hawkins not reach Baltimore in time, Assistant Surgeon T. Henderson will supply his place. We observe that Dr. Hawkins arrived at Charleston, S. C. on the 12th inst. in the steamboat J. D. Mongin from Savannah.

We could not supply all our subscribers last week with the drawing of Com. Barron's floating Dry Dock ; those who were omitted then will be supplied this week.

We insert below portions of the communication, alluded to in our last, as being from the pen of Subaltern or O. P. Q., and under consideration.

For the Army and Navy Chronicle.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Chronicle of the 4th Feb'y. contains a long article, in which the editor opposes his correspondent “Subaltern,” and the arguments which he had brought in support of the Army memorial now before Congress.

He [the editor] charges Subaltern with a sentence, which, standing alone, might bear the editor's interpretation ; but he is careful not to credit him with the *per contra* (1) of kind and complimentary language, which he addresses to the navy. This was repeated by Subaltern in the Chronicle of the 4th Feb'y. and was consequently before the editor when he wrote. I need not recite it here. It shows the true scope and meaning of Subaltern's article. The argument then turns upon the rules of construction. Whether or no, it is fair reasoning to detach a sentence from the general body of a writing, and when so isolated, to draw from it a meaning which the context neither suggests nor admits. The equitable rule of interpretation is, to take the whole, with all its parts, and then construe it according to its plain apparent meaning ; not to seek for hidden and unnatural constructions. Try the article of Subaltern by this test, and he is acquitted of your charge.

The editor proceeds to amuse himself with some very pleasant raillery upon mathematical theory as opposed to practical results. But the error is not in the “calculations mathematically correct” of Subaltern, but in the editor's *practical misinterpretation* of mathematical language. There are mathematical as well as *legal fictions* ; which when properly defined, convey nothing false ; though manifestly absurd, according to the plain construction of persons unlearned in scientific technicalities. Of this nature is the analytical theorem of the meeting of parallel lines at infinity. It is the subtle and

elegant refinements of reasoning in this department of mathematical research, which form to the votaries of that science, the *exceeding and ecstasical delight* of its study. It is the fairy land of mathematics.

The reasoning of Subaltern contains to be sure, none of the abstruse principles I am speaking of. But the brevity and mathematical form of his argument mislead the Chronicle. Subaltern never meant to extend the lives of Army Colonels to the unconscionable period of 160 years. (The fates forbid ; already have their shears been too long idle.) On the contrary he is as satisfied of the “certainty of death” as the landlord's wife in Joseph Andrews, or even the editor of the Chronicle ; and in respect of the particular herein mentioned, (the death of a Colonel, or what is more in point, the demise of the Colonelcy,) Subaltern will never be found to indulge in any impious murmurings at the dispensations of good Providence.

The principle which is the basis of Subaltern's calculation is not novel. It is established in political economy, in insurance offices, and in all calculations of casualties. When plainly stated, it is, that the amount of population and other things being equal, the number of casualties are proportionate to duration of time. The fair deduction from Subaltern's reasoning, in his limited application of this general principle, is this ; that to each and every Lieutenant, the chances of his reaching a Colonelcy are to his chances of not reaching that rank, as the ordinary period of life is to 160 years. I am not disposed, Mr. Editor, to weary you with a profound and dull essay on the calculus of probabilities ; but, assuredly this reasoning of Subaltern's is incontestible. Nor can any exception, in fairness, be taken to his method of making the comparison between the rates of promotion in army and navy—viz—by taking the promotions in both as stated in their official Registers, *published by authority*. On this point, the Chronicle disputes Subaltern's data, on the credit of “a record carefully kept by a naval officer.” (2) The argument here is narrowed down to a question of facts. The Chronicle cannot object that the army and the public should incline to official authority, rather than rely on the anonymous statement of a private record. At all events, let them correct the errors of their register, before we surrender the facts of our argument.

But, let us “suppose for the sake of argument,” that, upon the facts, Subaltern was in error. This only fortifies his argument. It shows the promotion in the navy to be *more rapid* than he supposed ; and consequently that the rate of promotion in the navy exceeds that in the army in a greater degree than Subaltern had asserted. (3)

As the communication bore no signature, and was not in the handwriting of Subaltern, although professedly coming from him, we were in doubt to which of the two correspondents to attribute it.

Upon a second perusal, we had determined to decline its insertion ; but a subsequent communication from O. P. Q. (between whom and Subaltern there seems to be a mutual understanding) having authorised us to suppress any parts that we did not consider material, we have changed our purpose. We will give the writers the benefit of the explanations they offer, merely adding a few words, by way of explanation too, where we think they have misapprehended our meaning.

(1.) This *per contra* seems very much like knocking a man down, and then begging his pardon by saying —“I hope, Sir, I did not hurt you.”

(2.) The statement of the number of officers in the navy in 1834, who were midshipmen in 1801, was taken from the record of an officer ; but the statement of *promotions* between 1825 and 1835 was taken from the official registers printed by order of the Navy Department.

We have a complete series of these, from 1814 to the present year; but we had few Army Registers to refer to. The error of Subaltern consisted in taking as the basis of his calculation, those officers in the Navy in 1835, who had been promoted since 1825, and omitting all who had died or left the service during the same period, but who should have been included in the calculation; which made the difference of 90. The Navy Registers do not give, as the Army Registers do, the casualties from year to year. Not having a file of Army Registers to refer to, we could not ascertain whether or not Subaltern had adopted the same rule, in his calculation of the chances of promotion in the army, but presumed that he had.

(3.) True, provided the same error were not committed as in the instance of promotions in the Navy; if otherwise, the result may be found to be different.

Comment of O. P. Q. upon "Notes by the Editor" in the Chronicle No. 60.

(Note 5.) O. P. Q. did not mean to impugn the editorial independence of the Chronicle—which would have been pushing the privileges of a correspondent to an unwarrantable licence. He merely availed himself of a public opportunity to criticise the "Order;" the points of resemblance between it and the article in the Chronicle were noticed by way of introduction, and to account for the digression the two happened to be present to the writer's mind. These circumstances occasioned their connection in his article. At the present time the supposed insinuation would be most glaringly absurd. That attention, which the war of Florida cannot divert from the theatre, could hardly be directed to the management of a paper. The pleasing anxieties of authorship and the labour of dramatic composition are sufficiently engrossing; as the Army is aware. O. P. Q. never meant to make the charge of a "sinister influence."

The petulant charge of "malice," was, on the part of the editor, a very natural expression of irritation under the supposed insinuation; but now, hardly calls for any defence from O. P. Q. There must be some motive for the animosity even of the most malevolent. Assuredly no personal feeling, whatever, can exist between those known to each other only as writers in the same newspaper.

(Note 2.) The Chronicle says "if a navy officer were aware of the fact that O. P. Q. had thrown the apple of discord," &c. The reverse is the fact. No article has appeared in the Chronicle of which the same might not be said as justly. The editor does not assert it, nor, doubtless, did he intend to assert it. But he states it *hypothetically*, which is not fair, nor pleasing. It is *that* of which we complain. To the remaining part of this note, and to what is said to "Subaltern" and O. P. Q. about anonymous authorship, and the shelter of masked batteries, a reply from neither is necessary or becoming. The foundation of the sarcasm can, at any time, be removed.

We have a word or two to say, in reply to the foregoing.

The connection of the army order and the editorial article by O. P. Q. appeared to us susceptible of no other interpretation, than that both were designed by O. P. Q. to be viewed as emanating from the same hand; and that the head which produced the one, had also produced or counseled, advised and suggested the other. This interpretation was strengthened by the fact that the communication of O. P. Q. was *anonymous*. Subaltern was known to us.

It had been one of the most injurious prejudices against his works, which the editor was obliged to combat and

overthrow—that all communications for the Military and Naval Magazine were submitted to a censorship at Washington, and that the authors of all were or would be made known at Head Quarters. Having succeeded, as he flattered himself, with dispelling the illusion, he could not but feel indignant when there was an apparent intention to revive the charge, which prompted him to use the forcible expression of *malicious*. O. P. Q. having disavowed all intention of making the charge of a sinister influence, we are bound in justice to retract the charge of malice.

CRUISE OF THE ST. LOUIS.

The following letter, from an officer on board the St. Louis, although not of very recent date, will be found quite interesting.

"U. S. SHIP ST. LOUIS,
PORTO CABELLO, Nov. 30, 1835.

"We have once more put to sea on a cruise among the West India Islands. On *Friday*, the 23d Oct., we got underway from Pensacola, and on the 27th arrived off Havana, the largest city in the West Indies. When within twenty miles of the harbor we overhauled (*i. e.* caught up with) H. B. M. frigate *Thunderer*—*she* under all canvas, but *we* without topgallant sails. On the impulse of the moment our captain tacked ship and stood off, and in half an hour came up with the frigate again; finding (to use a Kentucky phrase) she could not hold a candle to us, we passed her, and hove to off Havana, then sent a boat ip, purchased fruit, filled away, and stood for the island of St Barts, one of the Virgin group, where we arrived on the 17th Nov. The delay was caused (as our sailors say) by sailing on *Friday*, for we encountered nothing but head winds, and were compelled to beat nearly all the way.

"We did not anchor at St. Barts, for after firing a gun, and hoisting the jack, a gentleman came on board with the news of Commodore Dallas' having left there some days before in the frigate *Constellation*, accompanied by the *Vandalia*. He also brought orders for us to follow the Commodore. We then immediately crowded all sail in chase.

"I was rejoiced that we did not stop at St. Barts, for it is but a mere rock, being the private property of Bernadotte, King of Sweden. We learned there that the King of France had been assassinated, and that it was probable one of the Bonaparte family would succeed him.

"From St. Barts we stood for the lovely island of Santa Cruz, belonging to the Crown of Denmark. We reached there on the 18th. When within five miles of the city of Frederickstadt, we distinguished the *Constellation* at anchor in the harbor, fired a salute of 13 guns, and sailed around the frigate; the shore was thronged with spectators. The frigate's band then struck up "Hail Columbia," amid the deafening cheers of those on shore. We came to anchor beautifully; not a mistake occurring in taking in sail or any thing else.

"On the 19th a grand ball was given by the Commodore on board of his vessel, and upwards of 800 persons were present. Of course all the St. Louis' officers were invited. It was a matter of great importance to me where I should procure that part of a uniform of which I was not possessed. However, I at length borrowed

every thing requisite—of one I got a *chapeau de bras*—of another a *quizzing glass*,—gold chain, &c. Indeed I was remarkably well rigged out, with sword, full dress coat, and other articles belonging to our companions.

"At 7 in the evening, we left our ship and stepped aboard the frigate; the band, composed of 30 performers, struck up our national air and played it very sweetly. The quarter deck presented a most magnificent appearance; all the guns were run forward, and their places occupied by sofas, which were crowded with ladies, beautiful ones too I assure you. Overhead were flags of every nation, neatly sewed together, so as to form a temporary awning. Around the hatches, masts, capstans, &c. were muskets, bayonets, swords, battle-axes, cutlasses, and boarding pikes, highly polished, lashed handsomely together with red, white and blue ribbons, forming chandeliers. In the centre of each of the most conspicuous chandeliers was a Danish and American flag, attached to each other by a wreath of artificial flowers. On the deck were sketched appropriate emblems, showing the amity existing between Denmark and the United States. But I will not be too minute, and will end this description as hastily as possible.

"The ladies (God bless 'em) were lovely, and waltzed to perfection. I never before, except at St. Jago de Cuba, saw so many glittering uniforms; that of Gov. Vonscholten, to whom I was introduced, surpassed all, he having all his orders of nobility about his person. Commodore Dallas' was next in beauty, being gold embroidery from head to foot. All the inhabitants speak English. An American officer needs no introduction to a Danish lady, our uniforms being considered sufficient. At the ball, I conversed and waltzed with many, to whom I had never spoken before. I had the pleasure of escorting two pretty girls to the supper table, and waiting on them; indeed one of them became so interesting that I could scarcely leave her, even after I had seen her home.

"Enough cannot be said in praise of the Danes; they love Americans like brothers, and the hospitality with which they always treat us entitles them to the enviable reputation they have acquired.

"The officers of the *Constellation* are a genuine set of fellows: two of them, however, are in a ticklish predicament. The morning on which we arrived at Santa Cruz, Midshipmen May and Baldwin fought a duel. Baldwin's pistol did not go off—May's did, and wounded B. in the side, some say mortally.

"On the 20th we left Frederickstadt, and reached La Guayra on the 24th. When within ten miles of La Guayra, we observed Commodore Beluchi's squadron, of the Venezuelan navy, cruising off the coast, and intercepting all vessels trading between Porto Cabello and La Guayra. We left the latter place on the evening of the 24th and came to anchor near Porto Cabello on the 25th, 70 miles distant. Porto Cabello is nearly in a state of starvation and almost deserted, except the forts. When on shore, I walked through the city, and out in the suburbs. When half through, the place had the appearance of two distinct towns; the interior of the city having been entirely destroyed by cannon shot six weeks prior to our arrival. In the roofs of dwellings were to be seen holes where balls had penetrated, and which

were then lying in quantities over the ground. We visited a Cathedral; the doors were open, and every thing was more or less mutilated. In a back room, I saw a large wax image of Christ, a marble one of Mary, and one of their patron saints. In the hands of the Virgin were some fresh flowers, put there I suppose by some of the superstitious inhabitants. Around the altar I counted forty odd skulls, thought to be those of nuns, priests, &c.

"There are five men of war now in the harbor—one English, two American—one Dutch, and one French. I dined on board the latter on the 26th and met a gentlemanly set of officers."

COMMUNICATIONS.

POLITICAL ECONOMY—THE ARMY, No II.

Having once intruded a few crude and undigested remarks under the above head, in a former number of the *Army and Navy Chronicle*, I know not what apology may be necessary when I again present others of the same nature, for the consideration of the few individuals who may deem them of sufficient importance for a perusal. Entirely satisfied as I am, that our present military system, is too firmly established in the true policy of the government; and too firmly engrafted in the body of our national welfare (if I may thus speak)—forming as it does a component, and by no means an insignificant component, of our dignity as a great, powerful, and growing people—in high and deserved favour with the majority of the nation—any words or arguments on this point would appear altogether superfluous, not to say ridiculous. In my former communication on the subject of the army, I endeavoured to point out the necessity of its proper increase in regard to numerical strength; urging as reasons for such a step, the present Seminole War; together with considerations of true policy, mercy, and a just regard for the lives and rights of persons engaged in defending a portion of our common land against the merciless warfare of an incensed, determined and desperate enemy. *En passant* I would advert to the efforts, praiseworthy and honorable efforts of individuals, not only in service but in other occupations—to obtain what has been so long and so justly asked, to wit: an increase of pay. The gallant, and soldier-like editor of the *New-York Mirror*, in a late number of his *literary* journal, has presented a very fair view of the case, although he has not supported his position with all the proof which might have been brought forward. I have observed too, in other journals of the day, articles of different natures, the general tenor of each being directly in favour of the agitated question. In the *Chronicle*, devoted to subjects of this nature, and open for the reception of matters relating to our national defence, many writers have presented the subject of "*Army Pay*"; and although rather a delicate affair for the published remarks of gentlemen in the service, the demand, and the proofs have been urged with a proper and becoming spirit. It is not my object to speak of this question at the present time since the whole subject will probably be brought forward in the Halls of Congress during the present session by the honorable chairman of the "committee on Military Affairs,"—who has shown himself on more than one occasion, a soldier, statesman, and a friend to the army. If the subject is discussed, I have not a doubt that the most ample provision will be made for the maintenance of the army on a respectable footing in time to come. That such provision should be made, and without unnecessary delay, the most unbelieving may be assured by an examination into the facts of the case. If doubt exists, examine at once.

My object as before stated is not to urge an increase of the pay of those engaged in the military service of the country, but an immediate increase of the number. As a friend to the army and the honor, welfare and dig-

nity of our country, I must be pardoned, if in the following remarks I shall err, either in my attempts to convince, or in the language and calculations made use of to show, perhaps very lamely, the strength of the position I have taken. I have not the honor (allow me to add) of belonging to the list of those gentlemen who constitute the commissioned portion of the service; but write the present communication for publication in the Chronicle, which has always been open to the utterance of the opinions of civilian, as well as soldier. The vast (I had almost said unlimited) extent of territory known as the "United States of North America"—which, three centuries ago, was buried beneath interminable forests—the home of the savage beast and savage man; where none of the devices, arts, or sciences of civilized life had found their way;—which, like the entire portion of the American Continent, seemed as the garden of the world, overgrown by weeds and unprofitable plants—the "U. States" alone of all the governments established in the "new world" is the only one which has taken an important rank among the nations of the earth. And now where shall we look for this land? In the most lofty niche of the great temple, which contains the destinies and the histories of the world. Prosperous at home, respected abroad, on the high-road to perfection in every thing which may perfect a nation; with a surplus revenue greater than that of almost any other government of the world, with a population of more than fifteen millions—continually and rapidly increasing; but—with means of national defence too puerile, in point of numbers, to be placed on the same paper with the detail of our country's dignity, wealth, population, extent of territory, and especially with the account of the generous and judicious spirit which has characterized our legislators in the expenditures for the successful promotion of industry among the people. In what consists the power of any nation? In its proper ability to defend itself, or in its means of attacking other nations? Has this nation the ability to defend any portion of its territory against the ravages of an enemy? Has it the ability to shield any portion of its people from the cruel torments and savage butcheries of a foe? That it has the ability and possibly the spirit, let the massacred patriots—their defenceless widows and orphans—the devastated territory—the blighted hopes and ruined prospects of Florida and its people tell. The aid, which this nation can render in such a trying crisis, generally arrives about the time when such aid is almost useless. Witness the route between "Tampa Bay" and "Fort King." The desolate ruins of dwellings and plantations of a great portion of the Territory—the immense value of which may not be replaced at all, and if ever, at a very remote period of time. Such are the proofs of the ability and the means of defence! Suppose the next mail from our western frontier should bring the tidings, that the Indians in that quarter instigated by our present difficulties with the Seminoles—had risen in arms, united together, ravaging and laying waste one or two of the western states? Where should we look for the ability of the nation? To Florida, where it is in constant care and occupation with Powell and his followers; there we shall find the ability—and there it must remain for some time to come. Let not our wise and judicious men imagine that the difficulty in that section is to be speedily and successfully terminated. After a long and perhaps not a bloodless warfare—the Seminoles may be subdued. But in addition to the immense loss of money and life already chargeable to the neglect and imprudence of government in allowing fifteen millions of people to depend on eight hundred and twelve!! for defence in time of danger—we may safely calculate that much time, money and life itself will be expended before the banner of peace shall again wave over that naturally fair portion of America. For the purpose of security against the savage tribes on our frontiers in future, we must have adequate means of defence. There are many reasons why the defence should consist in a proper military force, ready at all times to take the field, and distributed throughout our frontiers, in proportion as danger is apprehended in any particular section. The reasons

why a "Standing Army" is preferable to militia are, as before stated, manifold. "When a nation has made any considerable progress in commerce, manufactures and the arts, and its products have consequently become various and abundant, it would be an immense inconvenience, if every citizen were liable to be dragged from a productive employment, which has become necessary to society, for the purpose of national defence. Citizens are for the most part, so much accustomed to the sweets of social existence, so little goaded by necessity towards the conception and achievement of great enterprises, and feel so little of the enthusiasm of emulation and 'esprit de corps,' that they commonly prefer a pecuniary sacrifice, to that of comfort, and possibly of life. Excepting the cases, in which the enthusiasm of a whole nation has been roused to action, the advantage has uniformly been on the side of discipline and professional soldiery." If we have an army, why not such an one as the true interests of the country demand? W—

THE NAVY.

MR. EDITOR:—A few remarks are called for by the letter of your correspondent dated aboard the Warren. What he says respecting his present commander may be all very well, as we have no doubt he thinks he has been unjustly assailed; but we cannot approve of the assertion that the commander under whom he acted was universally condemned. We are not sure the officer alluded to was at all censurable in the estimation of many who served under him. Our impression is, that he suffered in reputation during his last cruise, and even to this day, for acts committed twenty years ago. Few men either in or out of the navy, unless they are very dull, remain long stationary; they are growing either better or worse, and like soldiers, they should all be reviewed daily and most rigidly inspected. The officers of our navy are often sustained or depressed by reputations to which they are no longer entitled, and we are clear for placing them in the balance to-day in preference to taking them for what they were worth yesterday.

What your correspondent says respecting the qualities of the Warren is a matter of deep concern. Such a ship cannot add to the utility of a navy where every cruiser should be of the swiftest description, to fly from a superior or to capture inferiors and equals: nor would a dull sailer be profitable even in the merchant service, it being now admitted that there is no economy in employing slow ships, as, exclusive of delays on their voyage, they are always unsafe. Who can read the beautiful compliments paid to the American schooners in the "Adventures of a younger son" without being struck with the contrast of such description and those now encumbering our navy.

But there is one part of your correspondent's communication of much graver import than the models of ships: it is that respecting concealed reports. This we conceive to be the very essence of tyranny. Laws are enacted to punish all offences, and the officers are constituted both judge and jury; the forms of administering justice are made plain, and only require they should be open to the world; and is this course to be abandoned? are the acts of Congress to be thus virtually annulled by the establishment of a secret inquisition? Is there a captain in the navy who would lodge secret information to the prejudice of one under him? Is there one who would not burn with indignation if called upon to act the part of an assassin?

BLAKELY.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

MR. EDITOR:—Why is it, that in all your discussions about Army and Navy Pay, nothing is said in reference to the compensation of Hospital Stewards? There is not an individual in the army so miserably paid as a Hospital Steward. His duties are numerous, onerous and highly responsible. He is in the immediate supervision of the ward rooms and of the sick: he is responsible to the Surgeon for the neatness and good order of

the Hospital, puts up all the medicines prescribed, administers it with his own hands to the sick, is responsible for the public property under his charge, and has much writing to do. His situation is one of constant confinement—he is scarcely ever at liberty to leave the sick, and, in truth, as the Assistant Surgeons are nearly all doing the duty of full Surgeons, the Hospital Stewards are, to a certain extent, doing the duties of mates.

If an Assistant or Post Surgeon has an operation to perform, is not the Hospital Steward his only assistant? and yet this very Steward, with all the duties belonging to his station, receives but *ten and a half dollars per month*, whilst *Orderly Sergeants* receive *FIFTEEN DOLLARS*! This is not fair play. A Steward enlists to do the duties belonging to his station, and that he may fulfil those duties to the best advantage, he should continue in his place for a long time. The Sergeant is in service for only three years, and in all probability has a trade to depend upon after his time is out, if he be disposed to exercise it he can do so. The Hospital Steward on the other hand is for the most part exclusively dependent on the kind of knowledge adapted to his peculiar duties for a subsistence. The Sergeant *may* be promoted—the Steward cannot be. I again repeat, that not an individual in the service is as badly paid for the duties he performs as a Hospital Steward; and I think that common justice and the best interests of the public service require an amelioration of his condition.

JUSTITIA.

P. S. It is true that a Hospital Steward only enlists for three years; but it is also true that it requires a much longer time for him to be expert in his office than for a Sergeant to become acquainted with the routine of military duty. It is of the first importance that the Steward should re-enlist; but it is of not so much consequence as to the Sergeant, as a good Sergeant can be made in a much shorter time than a good Steward.

MR. EDITOR:—Viewing the Army and Navy Chronicle as the medium of science and intelligence to your subscribers, I would call your attention to the enclosed extract, as a paper worthy of record, and request for it a place in your paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE DUEL AT SMYRNA.

We invite attention to the following extract of a letter from an officer in the Navy. The conduct of Commodore Elliott cannot but excite the indignation of every friend to humanity. Under the circumstances, it was brutal and unmanly in the extreme. He could not have treated a dog with less feeling than he did young Barton. Lock-jaw might have ensued, or amputation been rendered necessary to the unfortunate young officer.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Navy, dated

SMYRNA, Dec. 5, 1835.

Passed Midshipman Charles C. Barton was severely wounded in the leg, in a duel with Passed Midshipman P. T. Wood. The quarrel I believe, is one of old standing but brought to this unhappy termination by Mr. Barton being ordered to the schooner Shark, where Mr. Wood was, who refused to mess with him, and the rest of the mess followed his example. This together with other insults, left Mr. B. no other resource but to call him out, when, after receiving two fires, his pistol missing fire both times, he had his leg fractured by the second shot. I am happy to add, that Mr. Barton's conduct on the field, evinced that coolness and determination which always emanate from a good cause; and every person acquainted with the circumstances are of the opinion of myself, that the course he pursued could not be avoided without dishonor. His second, and the surgeon who attended, deemed it necessary for him to be taken on board the Constitution, to have the ball extracted, rather than to the schooner. He was accordingly carried on board, and the ball extracted with no difficulty. During this time, Commodore Elliott was absent from the ship, and as soon as he returned the thing was of course reported by the first Lieutenant. You

cannot judge of our surprise, to hear the order given "that Mr. Barton should be immediately taken on board the Shark;" this order being issued without knowing what the consequence might be. Dr. Boyd, the surgeon of the ship, immediately waited upon him, and protested in the strongest terms against the *inhuman* order; but he would not be heard by the Commodore, who said he must go, and he "would take the responsibility." He was, therefore, hoisted over the side, and sent back to the schooner. You can imagine what his *sufferings* must have been, laboring under the excitement of opium, and such inhuman treatment. Through Dr. Boyd's intercession, he was removed on shore yesterday, where he will receive all the attention and care which he requires in his present condition.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

SELECTED POETRY.

From the Boston Courier.

THE SAILORS' FRIEND.

On reading Mrs. Sarah J. Hale's Report of the Seamen's Aid Society, January 8th, 1836.

BY SAMUEL WOODWORTH, ESQ.

The Sailor's best friend?—It is woman—dear woman—
She pities the errors she cannot approve,
But prizes his daring, which seems super-human,
His coolness in peril—his ardor in love;
His patience in bearing fatigue and privation,
When dangers, or famine, or agonies press him,
Elicits from woman the warm aspiration—
"Oh! pity the Sailor! God, bless him! God, bless him."

And Heaven will smile on his gallant behavior;
For the true-hearted sailors of Old Galilee,
Were called from their vessels, to follow the Savior,
Whose words were the truth—and the truth made them free.
He preached on their decks, and he walked on their waters,
He stilled the rough tempest that rose to distress them;
He healed every pain of their wives and their daughters—
He still loves the sailors—God, bless them!—God, bless them!

And woman—dear woman—with ardent devotion,
Still follows the Savior, and prays for the brave,
Who, like the disciples, now plough the rough ocean,
For His is the power to bless and to save.
She comforts the wife, and her babe on its pillow,
Forbidding that Poverty's hand should oppress her;
She whispers of Hope, and the Tar on the billow,
She pities the Sailor!—God, bless her!—God, bless her!

From the Knickerbocker.

THE HOMEWARD BOUND.

'Home of our hearts! our father's home!
Land of the brave, and free!
The sail is flapping o'er the foam,
That bears me on to thee.'

I.

The breeze that slumbered with the sun
Awakes, and ocean's breast
Bounds to the breath which breaketh on
The beauty of its rest.
Our gallant craft, whose snowy wings
Late unexpanded hung,
O'er the bright water swiftly springs,
Through rattling blocks, the cordage rings,
The arching wave its pearl-shower flings—
The winds have found a tongue!

II.

Away! away! in tangled wreaths
The rock-weed dashes by,
And every swell that round us seethes,
Grows greener as we fly.
Hail! graceful garlands of the deep,
Hail waves of emerald hue,—
Long has it been our lot to sweep
The vast unchequered blue;
To search where cloudless skies expand
In torrid climes afar,
Unblest by grasp of friendly hand,
Or voice of love, so soft and bland:
But hark that shout! 'What see'st thou?' 'Land!'
That land is *Home*!—Hurrah!

New York, Jan. 16, 1836.

POOR JACK.

Who cares for Jack?—Not one, not one;
Each has his selfish care,
But for the friendless Sailor, none
Kind word or thought can spare,
Who cares that still alone is his
The ocean's rugged way;
By night, unquiet rest, and toil,
And bitterness by day?

Who cares for Jack?—He has no friend
To sooth his weary woe;
If tears are his, no heart is his
On which those tears may flow.
Who cares when pallid sickness bends
On him its angry frown—
Or when from the ship's plank he sinks
A thousand fathoms down?

Who cares for Jack—his voyage done?—
The eager landlord cares,
And to the utmost farthing strips
The victim of his snares;
Yea, there are spoils along the deeps,
And ocean has its shoals,—
But the dry land has more than these,—
The hopeless wreck of souls.

Hallo! hallo! the flag is up,
'Tis nailed unto the mast;
Thank God! the sailor's battered hulk
Is near the BETHEL cast.
Hallo! hallo! a friendly port,—
From cruel land-sharks free;
Now comrades! bear a hand and look,
The SAILOR'S HOME'S for thee!

There shalt thou meet with noble hearts,—
A willing mess wilt share;
And none to mock thy true attempt
To seek thy God in prayer.
Who cares for Jack?—and who will not?
When seas have past away,
His soul with ransomed souls may shine,
A gem as bright as they.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 14.

The schr. *George & Mary*, Capt. WILLEY, arrived at this port on Saturday, in 40 hours from St. Johns, E. F.

We are indebted to Capt. WILLEY for the Jacksonville Courier of the 10th inst., from which we have copied the interesting intelligence from the seat of war given below.

Capt. W. informs us that the steam boat *Florida* arrived at Jacksonville late on Thursday afternoon, from Picolata, but brought no news in addition to what is given below:

LATE NEWS FROM GENERAL GAINES.

The intelligence from the Withlacooche continues to be of great interest and importance. Soon after our last publication, we learned that Gen. Gaines continued fighting the Indians. After the battle of the first day Gen. G. found 30 Indians killed. He had 2 of his men killed and several wounded. On the third day the Indians crossed the Withlacooche to attack him. He having taken only eight days' provisions, and being thus closely pressed, sent for reinforcements, provisions and ammunition. Gen. Clinch, being under the orders of Gen. Scott, and having received no order to send the provisions for the army, sent corn from his own plantation, and Mr. B. M. Dell started with upwards of 80 head of cattle.

The following statement of the officers and soldiers, who marched from Tampa Bay with Gen. Gaines, and the particulars of their march, furnished by Lieut. T. Paige, who was one of the number, is possessed of interest at this moment. It furnishes new incidents relating to the tragic massacre of Major Dade and his companies. We sincerely wish success to Gen. Gaines, who was the first to pass the bloody vale and to honor

with funeral rites and a burial, those who were the suffering actors in that most unexpected and mournful tragedy. It will be the first engagement in which our forces have not suffered a defeat. We hope a glorious victory awaits them.

General Gaines' Army composed as follows:—Officers,

Maj. Gen. GAINES, Commanding.
Lt. Col. TWIGGS, Commanding Brigade.
Capt. SHANNON, Quarter Master.
Capt. HITCHCOCK,
Lieut. McCALL, } Staff.
" IZARD,

Lt. Col. FOSTER, Commanding 4th Regiment, United States Infantry, seven companies, two hundred and sixty-five soldiers. Officers,—Lt. Col. FOSTER, Maj. WILSON, Maj. LEAR, Lieutenants T. PAIGE, SCREVEN, BUCHANAN, ALVORD, SCOTT, MYERS, MITCHELL, and REEVE.

Major Belton, commanding Artillery, four companies, one hundred and seventy soldiers. Officers, Majors Belton, Mountford and Zantzing; Lieutenants, Grayson, Linnard, Adams, Duncan, Stockton, Henderson, Allen, and Morgan; Medical Staff, Drs. Heiskell, Leavenworth, Cuyler and Reynolds.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.—An impression has been very general in this quarter, from recent accounts received from Florida that a hostile feeling exists between Gen. SCOTT and Gen. GAINES, and some letter writers have gone so far as to state, that the former was determined not to afford assistance to the latter to extricate him from the perilous situation in which he was placed, previous to the receipt of our last advices from the banks of the Withlacoochie.

An officer of the army, who arrived here on Saturday, in the steamer *John D. Mongin*, assures us that there is not a shadow of foundation for these erroneous impressions. On the contrary, at the moment of his leaving Picolata, (6th inst.) there was not a man in the army of Florida, who felt more anxiously for the safety and success of Gen. GAINES and his brave associates, than did Gen. SCOTT himself; and it was believed, at the moment of his departure, that Gen. S., who had then concentrated, at that point, about 2000 men, would dismount as many of them as practicable, and for the want of other sufficient means of transportation, load the horses with ammunition and provisions, and make a forced march to succor the detachment under General GAINES.

On the 5th inst. 70 wagons left Picolata, laden with provisions, for Fort King—but we learn from passengers arrived yesterday in the *George & Mary*, that after proceeding about 20 miles on their way, an express was despatched to order them back, and they had returned. The Steamer *Santee* was passed in the St. Johns river, on her way from Savannah to Picolata, with provisions.—*Charleston Courier*.

We understand that the name of the unfortunate individual killed on board the *Etiwan*, (noticed in this paper a few days since,) was RUNTON, Sergeant in Company B., U. S. Army. We also learn that another, named LINCH, attached to Company D. was drowned in St. Mary's River, from on board said boat.—*Savannah Republican*.

MILITARY MOVEMENT.—The 6th Regt. U. S. Infantry left Jefferson Barracks on Monday 29th ult., in transports, for Fort Jesup, La. The following is a list of the officers—

Major B. RILEY, commanding the Regiment.

STAFF—Surgeon Finlay and asst. Surgeon Hughes (medical staff); Lieut. G. H. Crossman, acting quartermaster; Lieut. Brooke, adjutant; Lieut. Sevier, act. com. subsistence.

Cpts. Z. C. Palmer, W. N. Wickliffe, Thos. Noel, G. W. Waters.

Lieuts. L. M. Nute, J. V. Swearingen, J. S. Worth, G. Dorr, Wm. Hoffman, J. Conrad, G. H. Griffin, J. P. Center, G. H. Ringgold, J. P. Harrison.

Lieuts. Campbell, De Forest, Brent.—*St. Louis Repub.*

DR. JOHN S. GATLIN.

At a meeting held at the Court House in Kinston, on the 13th ult. according to previous notice, for the purpose of noticing the death of our late townsman, Doctor JOHN S. GATLIN, who fell a martyr in defence of his country, at Withlacoochie, East Florida, on the 28th Dec. ult. in a contest with the Indians, FREDERICK A. MORELL, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Doctor WILLIAM HOLLAND appointed Secretary.

The Chairman then arose and addressed the meeting in a very appropriate manner—read the official report of this fatal campaign, and eulogized the subject of this meeting for his *determined bravery* on that occasion.*

On motion, the Chair nominated Doctor Reuben Knox, Mortimer Bright, Barney Wayne, and Watson Wilcox, Esquires, a committee, to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting; who, after retiring a short time, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting has received the melancholy intelligence of the death of their late esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Doctor JOHN S. GATLIN, with feelings of sincere regret and unaffected sorrow.

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss of the friend, the gentleman and scholar, in Doctor GATLIN, we derive consolation from the reflection, that he fell a martyr in his country's cause, and that he now reposes on the field of honor, surrounded by his brave associates and compatriots.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be handed by the Chairman to the aged and respected parents of the deceased, and that he be instructed to assure them, that this meeting feelingly sympathizes with them in the afflicting dispensation with which they have been visited.

On motion of Lewis C. Desmond, Esq.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Raleigh and Newbern papers be requested to give the proceedings of this meeting an insertion in their respective papers.

F. A. MORELL, *Chairman*.

W. HOLLAND, *Secretary*.

KINSTON, N. C. 13th February, 1836.

* According to the official report, Doctor Gatlin, who appears to be one of the last who was massacred, placed himself behind a temporary breast-work, with two double barrel guns, and remarked that "he had four barrels for them."

COMPLIMENTS TO VALOR AND MERIT.—In the House of Delegates of Virginia, on Monday 7th inst.

On motion of Mr. Carter, a resolution was unanimously adopted, requesting the Governor to prepare, with suitable devices, and present a Sword to the son of Lieut. Col. GEORGE ARMISTEAD, late of the U. S. Army.

On motion of Mr. Murdaugh, a similar resolution was adopted, requiring a Sword to be presented to Captain E. A. F. VALLETTE, of the U. S. Navy.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THE DELAWARE AND THE POTOMAC.—In publishing some time since, an extract of a letter from a Midshipman on board of the U. S. frigate *Potomac*, under date of 20th August last, relative to the accidental discharge of a shotted gun from that vessel, while firing a salute off Tripoli, on the 4th July last, in honor of the day, a typographical error occurred, which it is deemed important that we should correct. The letter writer stated that "the shot passed the bows of the flag ship *Delaware*," at a distance, as we now learn, of from a half to three quarters of a mile *ahead* of the *Delaware*, the two vessels being two miles apart. The typographer strangely interpolated a word, which was not in the original, and made the clause read thus—"the shot passed

through the bows of the flag ship *Delaware*, &c." which it seems, the *National Intelligencer* understood *literally*, mistaking too the alleged distance of the ball from the bow of the *Delaware*, for the relative distance of the two vessels. A shot was drawn from each gun immediately previous to the firing of the salute, and the accident was attributable to the fact, of a second shot having been put in the gun in question, under the mistaken impression and report of one of the quarter gunners that he had heard the shot fall from it into the sea, during a previous heavy gale. The *Potomac* was at Cadiz on the 25th January last.—*Charleston, S. C. Courier, March 12.*

From two to three hundred of the sailors recently discharged from the U. S. ship *Delaware*, attended to the grave yesterday afternoon the remains of a messmate who died on Thursday. While passing along Gay street, after the funeral, one of their number was taken suddenly ill, and in a few minutes was a lifeless corpse!—*Baltimore American, March 19.*

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, }
Gibraltar Bay, Feb. 1st. 1836. }

To the Editor of the New Castle, Del., Gazette:—

Sir—This ship arrived here on the 28th ult. 23 days from Smyrna, communicating off Malta, and notwithstanding we have not a person sick on the list, are refused pratique (liberty) as being from one of the seats of the Plague. We left Mahon on the 1st of last November, Athens on the 17th of last month, Syra on the 20th, and Smyrna on the 5th ultimo, remaining at that place only seven weeks. For want of time I am unable to give you even a brief sketch of our interesting cruise, as we get under weigh in an hour or two for Tangier and Cadiz. The following are the SEA officers on board the Constitution.

Commodore—J. D. Elliott.

Lieutenants—G. F. Pearson, F. A. Neville, J. Colhoun, J. M. Watson, J. A. Davis, H. A. Steele.

Fleet Surgeon—Thomas J. Boyd.

Purser—J. N. Hambleton.

Assistant Surgeons—V. Godon, and R. Woodworth.

Sailing Master—Henry Darcantel.

Passed Midshipmen—Steedman, Muse, Revere, Cooke, Lewis, Middleton, Hunter.

Midshipmen—Sinclair, Randolph, Rogers, Jenkins, Haggerty, Wagner, Maffit, Anderson, Fleming.

CHANGES.

Lieut. Wm. Boerum, late 1st Lieut. of this ship, has been appointed to command the *Shark* in place of Lieutenant Ridgeway, who retires in ill health, Henry Darcantel to be 1st Master, vice H. A. Steele promoted to Lieutenant, P. Drayton 2d Master. Midshipman Ronckendorf has been ordered to the *Shark*, and passed Midshipman Barton was left in Smyrna, having been wounded in a duel, and unable to leave the shore. Principals and Seconds are arrested, and will be so until the pleasure of the Navy Department is known. The practice is odious, no doubt, but one of which the Navy cannot dispense. It is the only necessary evil we cannot throw aside. Crew and officers enjoy unusual health.

In haste, very respectfully,

A.

P. S. The *Potomac* is at Cadiz, John Adams at Madeira, and *Shark* daily expected with our letters and papers from Mahon. Until we entered this port, not a line had been received from the United States, since our leaving, and now but one or two have been gratified with the reception of such welcome messengers from home. We are subject to many hard knocks from fortune, and this disappointment is among them. None, however, can compare with that which now presents itself—"That we are without the least hope of war," and must review in these piping times of peace, the same monotonous scenes of every day life, through which we have passed, many of us, since our boyhood.

Yours, &c

A.

Captain Wright, of the Brig *Volant*, arrived at Philadelphia from Leghorn, states that on the 4th of Februa-

ry, the U. S. frigate Constitution, Com. Elliott, in company with the U. S. ship Potomac, spoke him while laying by back of the Rock of Gibraltar, and sent his boat on board with several packages for President Jackson, and requesting to report that the Constitution was 25 days from Smyrna, bound for Tangier, the Moors having made some disturbance. The whole U. States squadron were expected in a few days to join them at Tangier. The purport of the disturbances did not ascertain. Left the Straits on the 5th of February, in company with the Constitution and Potomac, and saw them enter the harbor of Tangier at 7 A. M.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. ship Peacock, dated

BOMBAY, NOV. 10, 1835.

On the 23d October, the U. S. ship Peacock arrived at this place, after a passage of 14 days from Muscat, and found here the U. S. schooner Enterprize, last from Zanzibar. It was found necessary to take the ship immediately into dock, where she underwent the requisite repairs, and will be refitted in a few days for sea. It is expected that the Enterprize will go into dock to-morrow; it being ascertained that her copper needs some trifling repair. Both vessels, it is thought, will be ready to proceed on their cruise by the 20th.

The officers and crew of the Peacock, notwithstanding all their hardships in a burning climate, have enjoyed unusual good health, and at this time are all well. Not a single death has occurred in the squadron since it left the United States.

List of the Officers of the Peacock.

Edmund P. Kennedy, *Commander in Chief.*
C. K. Stribling, *Commander (Acting.)*
Geo. N. Hollins, Wm. Green, Chas. C. Turner, Murray Mason, *Lieutenants.*
Sylvanus W. Godon, *Acting Lieutenant.*
John Weems, *Acting Master.*
Jacob Caldwell, *Acting 2d Master.*
Dr. W. S. W. Ruschenberger, *Fleet Surgeon.*
Charles H. Goldsborough, *Acting Purser.*
J. D. Mendenhall, *Commodore's Secretary.*
David Harlan, *Assistant Surgeon.*
B. S. B. Darlington, Wm. R. Taylor, Hendrick Norvell, *Passed Midshipmen.*
Wm. S. Drayton, Edw. S. Hutter, John Contee, S. B. Lee, George Chapman, Louis McLane, jr., *Midshipmen.*
John Clar, *Captain's Clerk,* John Knight, *Boatswain,* Wm. Patterson, *Carpenter, (Acting,)* James Ferguson, *Sailmaker, (Acting,)* A. S. Lewis, *Gunner, (Acting.)*

Officers of the Enterprize.

A. S. Campbell, *Lieut. Commanding,* R. L. Page, *Lieutenant;* J. C. Sharpe, T. R. Rootes, *Acting Lieutenants;* W. F. McClenahan, *Assistant Surgeon;* R. R. Waldron, *Acting Purser;* W. Leigh, *Passed Midshipman;* James J. Forbes, W. R. Gardner, C. Richardson, Wm. G. Benham, *Midshipmen;* Holt Wilson, *Captain's Clerk;* V. Hall, *Boatswain.*

Extract of a letter received by JOHN BOYLE, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, dated on board the United States flag ship Peacock, Bombay, November 9th, 1835, published to correct erroneous statements, which represent the ship as having been totally lost.

MY DEAR SIR: We have at length arrived at this place, and I avail myself of the departure to-morrow of the steamboat for Egypt, via the Red Sea, to drop you a line by way of England.

We left Zanzibar on the 8th of September, steering our course across the Arabian Sea for Muscat, in the entrance of the Persian Gulf. On the night of Sunday, the 21st, a fresh breeze blowing from the south west, the ship having studding sails set, and ploughing her way at the rate of eight miles per hour, suddenly struck on a bed of coral rocks. It would hardly be possible to describe the surprise which ensued. Those who were below, in bed, came immediately on deck—not to inquire the cause of this sudden shock, for the repeated

thumps, at every rise and depression of this sea, too plainly spoke it; but the only questions asked and reiterated from all sides were, "Where are we?" "What rocks can these be?" All, however, were satisfied as to our dismal situation; breakers were foaming round; the rocks alongside were within two and a half fathoms of the surface, and the ship lay "hard and fast." All sail had been at once taken in, and the necessary orders for getting out the boats were promptly obeyed. Provisions, and various other articles, were thrown over, and the water, excepting a few hundred gallons, was started in the hold and pumped out, in order to lighten the ship: she remained, however, immovable, at times striking hard. Anchors and kedges were sent out; but the crew toiled in vain at the capstan. A boat had been sent out to sound around, when the deepest water for a considerable distance was found to be three and a half and four fathoms, about two hundred yards south-west of the ship. The yards, topmasts, &c. were lowered, in order to ease the ship; and though every thing was done which prudence could suggest in such a situation, all seemed without effect. It was not possible to form any accurate opinion as to the nature of the spot where we were. Some supposed we might have run upon some isolated rock in the ocean, not laid down on the charts; others thought we might be on the coast of Arabia Felix, swept from our true course by a mighty current. Nothing, however, remained now to do but to await patiently for daylight, in the hope of seeing land, which as yet could in no direction be discovered. The anxiety of this interval may, perhaps, be readily imagined. The dawn discovered to our view a low, sandy island, about a mile distant, which seemed totally destitute of vegetation, or any signs of being inhabited. No other land was visible around. It was conjectured that this small island might be that of *Mazeira*, on the coast of *Arabia Felix*, but that it must be very erroneously laid down on the charts, or that an extraordinary current, or defective chronometers had led us far from our proper course.

The most unceasing efforts were made during the day to haul the ship off. It was resolved to lighten her by every possible means, even to the cutting away of the masts, should this at last be found necessary. Several tons weight of shot, with cables and every article that could be readily removed, were thrown over; a raft was constructed alongside, on which the provisions, &c. were stowed. But the utmost efforts to remove the ship from the spot, where she seemed jammed among the rocks, sometimes striking heavily, proved unavailing, and the leak which had commenced, was hourly increasing. On Tuesday morning, a boat was despatched to Muscat, distant between 2 and 300 miles, with the view of obtaining assistance. Edmund Roberts, Esq., accompanied passed midshipman W. R. Taylor with eight men in the boat, which took on board six or eight days' provisions and water, quadrant, chart, &c. In the meantime, the natives of the coast discovering our distressed situation, gathered round us in their large dows,* robbed our raft, and annoyed our boats, when out on duty. A few well directed shot from a nine, however, intimidated, and kept them thereafter at some distance, where they were content to remain and watch the ravages of the elements upon us. Happily, after sixty-one hours of unremitted toil and anxiety, and lightening the ship by at last throwing over eleven of our guns, we succeeded on Wednesday afternoon, in hauling her off the rocks into a depth, where, thus lightened, she floated, and immediately setting sail, beat her off the shore, with a fine stiff breeze, through a shallow and dangerous passage among the rocks. Standing off 15 or 20 miles, the island we had just left bearing nearly west, we discovered also to our surprise, high land, bearing east, and now ascertained, for the first time, that we were behind the island of *Mazeira*, i. e. in the passage between it and the main land. This channel abounds in rocks and reefs, and has been the scene of numberless disasters in ancient and modern times. The following day, Thursday, we beat out the

* A *dow* is a boat with latteen sails, used in that country.

south end of this passage, and doubling the southern extremity of Mazeira, which is a hilly and extensive island, stood on our course for Muscat.

On Monday, the 28th, we fell in with the Sultan's sloop of war *Sultana*, bound for Mazeira, to our assistance, and having Mr. Taylor on board, who had arrived safely with the boat, on the afternoon of the Saturday following the Tuesday on which they left us. On the 29th, we anchored in the harbor of Muscat, the *Sultana* in company.

Much praise and gratitude are due to the Sultan for his extraordinary kindness and the very prompt assistance which he has despatched to us on this occasion.—On hearing from Mr. Roberts the nature of our misfortune, he immediately offered the use of one of his frigates to carry the officers and crew of the *Peacock* to the United States, if necessary; and to Mr. R. another, in which to prosecute his voyage, and accomplish the objects of his mission.

Fortunately, however, we were saved from the extreme necessity of throwing ourselves thus far on his generosity. Our ship having been in dock here, (from which she came out yesterday,) has had all her copper renewed, a new false keel fitted, and all the other requisite repairs, which will no doubt now render her perfectly competent to continue the cruise.

The *Enterprize* (with which vessel we parted before doubling Cape Good Hope, and found her in this port on our arrival here) also goes into dock this day, having rubbed up her copper on a reef at Zanzibar, at which place she arrived four days after we left there.

At Muscat, the Sultan gave to the Commodore and his officers a splendid dinner at the palace, served up entirely in the oriental style. He has caused frequent presents of fresh meat and vegetables to be sent to the ship; and at Zanzibar, a valuable port of his dominions, the ship was entirely supplied, by his order, free of charge during the time she remained there.

It is supposed we shall sail from this place about the 20th. The crew has been very healthy. There is nothing of the cholera at present in Bombay.

ARMY.

RESIGNATIONS.

1st Lieut. L. P. Lupton, Dragoons, 31 March.
1st Lieut. Timothy Paige, 4th Infy. 16 March.

CHANGES IN THE 4th ARTILLERY.

Lieut. M. C. Ewing assigned to Company A, vice Long, resigned.
2d Lieut. R. H. Archer to Company I, vice Ewing, promoted.

NAVY.

The frigate *Brandywine* was at Callao 15th January.

The frigate *Potomac* was at Gibraltar 14th Feb. *Schr. Shark* sailed from Gibraltar on the 14th Feb. for Tangier and Lisbon.

Jan. 14—Lieut. Ralph Voorhees appointed to the command of the *Receiving Ship* at New York, vice Mix, appointed to the *Concord Sloop of War*.

March 15—Master Commandant D. Geisinger ordered to the command of the *Rendezvous* at Boston, vice Stevens, promoted and relieved.

The following officers have been ordered to the duty annexed to their respective names, since the *Navy Register* was published:

BOSTON.

Lieut. John E. Prentiss,	Navy Yard
Lieut. Charles H. Davis,	Rendezvous
Assist. Surgeon W. Whelan,	Receiving Ship
Passed Mid. C. W. Pickering,	Navy Yard
Passed Mid. S. Larkin, Jr	Receiving Ship
Passed Mid. S. Decatur,	Navy Yard

NEW YORK.

Lieut. Thomas J. Manning,	Receiving Ship
Lieut. John E. Bispham,	do
Lieut. Charles M. Armstrong,	do

Lieut. John W. Turk,	Receiving Ship.
Assistant Surgeon Geo. Clymer,	do
Passed Mid. John A. Russ,	do
Passed Mid. D. McDougall,	do
Passed Mid. Joseph R. Brown,	do
Passed Mid. Dominick Lynch, Jr.	do
Passed Mid. M. S. Pitcher,	do

PHILADELPHIA.

Passed Mid. Henry Walke,	Navy Yard
Passed Mid. Joseph Moorehead,	do
Passed Mid. Richard Bache, Jr.	Rendezvous
Passed Mid. N. G. Bay,	do

BALTIMORE.

Lieut. William M. Glendy,	Rendezvous
Passed Mid. Franklin Clinton,	do

NORFOLK.

Lieut. Samuel Barron,	Rendezvous
Passed Asst. Sur. I. Brinckerhoff,	Hospital
Passed Mid. James F. Duncan,	Navy Yard
Passed Mid. James L. Henderson,	do
Passed Mid. Charles F. McIntosh,	do
Passed Mid. R. C. Cogdell,	do

PENSACOLA.

Assistant Surgeon John A. Lockwood,	Hospital
Passed Mid. Spencer C. Gist,	Navy Yard

SURVEY OF THE COAST.

Passed Midshipmen Oliver Tod, B. J. Moeller, Thomas A. Budd, and T. A. M. Craven.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Mar. 14—Col. J. G. Totten, Eng. Corps, Gen. Gratiot's.
15—Major H. Whiting, Q. M. Gen. Maccomb's.
15—Dr. Z. Pitcher, Fuller's.
Major W. S. Harney, Paym'r, Fuller's.
17—Lt. A. M. Lea, Dragoons, Mrs. Ronckendorff's.
18—Lieut. R. H. Archer, 4th Arty. Fuller's.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1836.

ARMY.

Lieut. A. J. Center
Captain W. H. Chase
Col. S. H. Long
Lieut. Geo. W. Morell
Lieut. Geo. W. Ward

NAVY.

Dr. J. M. Greene
Dr. Lewis B. Hunter
Lieut. John Kelly
Dr. John A. Lockwood, 2
Lieut. T. J. Leib
Lieut. J. B. Montgomery
Dr. Lewis W. Minor, 2
Mid. Allan McLane, 2
Purser John N. Todd
P. Mid. Oliver Tod

MARINE CORPS.

Lieut. H. N. Crabb, 4

DEATHS.

At Blairsville, on the 20th ult., THOMAS S. BLODGETT, formerly of the U. S. Navy, in the 43d year of his age.

At Fort Jesup, Lou., on the 4th ult. ROSWELL, son of Lieut. GEO. WRIGHT, adjutant 3d Infy. U. S. A., aged one year and nine months.

In Baltimore, on the 6th inst., Lieutenant RICHARD POWELL, of the Revenue Cutter Service, son of the Rev. WILLIAM POWELL, Union Hill, West Fearn, State of New York.

On the 2d inst., at Protumna, near Martinsburg, Va., the residence of her grandfather, ELLEN AUGUSTA, second daughter of Colonel SAMUEL MILLER, of the U. S. Marine Corps, in the 17th year of her age, after a protracted and distressing illness, which she bore with unexampled fortitude and resignation.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS.

In New York, March 2d, Mr. WILLIAM BUSSING, aged 81 years.

In Rotterdam, N. Y., February 18th, GARRET S. VEEDER, Captain in the Revolutionary War, aged 84.

In Cumberland, Me., February 16th, Mr. EDMUND MERRILL, aged 82.

At Westminster, Mass., Captain JOHN FESSENDEN, aged 80.

In Fayetteville, N. C. 28th ult., Mr. ISHAM BLAKE, aged 70.

In Boxford, Mass. Mr. RUFUS BURNHAM, 88.

In Reading, Mass. Mr. BENJAMIN PARKER, 80.

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